

SCIENTIFIC TIME SHARING CORPORATION

2135 Wisconsin Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C., 20007

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BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ORDER FORM
APL PLUS TIME SHARING SERVICE

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| #1 | <u>APL\360 - AN INTERACTIVE APPROACH</u> , L. I. Gilman and
A. J. Rose - Wiley, 1970 (335 pages, a complete self
teaching text). | \$ 6.95 |
| #2 | <u>APL\360 PRIMER</u> , P. C. Berry - IBM Corporation, 1970 | \$ 9.00 |
| #3 | <u>APL\360 USER'S MANUAL</u> , A. D. Falkoff and
K. E. Iverson - IBM Corporation | \$ 5.00 |
| #4 | <u>APL\360 REFERENCE MANUAL</u> , S. Pakin - SRA, 1968 | \$ 5.00 |

SCIENTIFIC TIME SHARING CORPORATION PUBLICATIONS:

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| #11 | APL PLUS Time Sharing for the User of BASIC | \$1.00 |
| #12 | APL PLUS File Subsystem Instruction Manual | \$1.00 |
| #13 | PROGRAM LIBRARY USERS GUIDE: | |
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Please send the above circled manuals. (Payment enclosed/please
bill - include \$1.00 for postage and handling charges).

Name _____ Tel.: () _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

(with APL)

```

)LOAD 1 FILES
SAVED 13.13.18 11/30/70
'SAMPLEFILE' FCREATE 1      Create file 1 named SAMPLEFILE
'ALPHA DATA' FAPPEND 1     Place new component on file 1 with character data
(11000) FAPPEND 1           First 1000 integers become 2nd component of file 1
'ABCDEFGHI' FAPPEND 1       Place character data into 3rd component
(?35 27p999999) FAPPEND 1  Array of random data into 4th component
FREAD 1 1                   Read file 1 component 1

ALPHA DATA
  5+FREAD 1 2               Take last 5 elements of file 1 component 2
996 997 998 999 1000
  +/FREAD 1 2
500500
  pFREAD 1 4
35 27
  (FREAD 1 4)[26;8 2 14]
43045 76234 51934
  (?12p9) FREPLACE 1 1     Replace component 1 with 12 random integers
  FREAD 1 1
9 1 9 2 9 5 3 7 6 8
  FLIM 1
1 5
  FDROP 1 2
  FLIM 1
3 5
  FDROP -1 -1
  FLIM 1
3 4
  
```

What are the limits of file 1?
First component is #1, next to go in will be #5
Drop the first 2 components on file 1

First component is now #3
Drop the last component

Next to go in will be #4

REPORT FORMATTING (ΔFMT)

NUMERICS

336067.35	-446867.1	7906.35	237.4
-66509	0	223.4	84.556
-188209.4	8130	1235.6	867552.45

ALPHA
ITEM1
ITEM2
ITEM3

Δ COMMA INSERTION, ZERO SUPPRESSION, FIELD WIDTH OF 20, 2 DECIMAL PLACES

'CBF20.2' ΔFMT NUMERICS

336,067.35	-446,867.10	7,906.35	237.40
-66,509.00		223.40	84.56
-188,209.40	8,130.00	1,235.60	867,552.45

Δ COMMA INSERTION, ZERO SUPPRESSION, FLOATING DOLLAR SIGN, PARENTHESEIZE NEGATIVES
Δ FIELD WIDTH OF 20, 2 DECIMAL PLACES

'CBP\$ \$Q\$ MM(MN)F20.2' ΔFMT NUMERICS

\$ 336,067.35	(446,867.10)	\$ 7,906.35	\$ 237.40
(66,509.00)		\$ 223.40	(84.56)
(188,209.40)	\$ 8,130.00	\$ 1,235.60	\$ 867,552.45

Δ ALPHABETIC FIELD, SEPARATORS, SPLIT FIELDS...ONE WITH COMMA INSERTION, ZERO SUPPRESSION,
Δ MIDDLE BAR INSERTED FOR NEGATIVES, THE OTHER WITH COMMA INSERTION, FLOATING DOLLAR SIGN,
Δ FOLLOW CREDITS AND DEBITS WITH CR OR DB OVER A FIELD OF 20 WITH 2 DECIMAL PLACES

'5A1, \$ \$, 2CBM-\$I15, 2CP\$ \$Q\$ CRMM MN DBF20.2' ΔFMT (ALPHA;NUMERICS)

ITEM1	00	336,067	-446,867	\$ 7,906.35 CR	\$ 237.40 CR
ITEM2	00	-66,509		\$ 223.40 CR	84.56 DB
ITEM3	00	-188,209	8,130	\$ 1,235.60 CR	\$ 867,552.45 CR

Δ SAME AS ABOVE BUT WITH A PHRASE INSERTED FOR ZERO OCCURENCES

'5A1, \$ \$, 2CBM-\$R\$ NONEI20, 2CP\$ \$Q\$ CRMM MN DBF20.2' ΔFMT (ALPHA;NUMERICS)

ITEM1	00	336,067	-446,867	\$ 7,906.35 CR	\$ 237.40 CR
ITEM2	00	-66,509	NONE	\$ 223.40 CR	84.56 DB
ITEM3	00	-188,209	8,130	\$ 1,235.60 CR	\$ 867,552.45 CR

EXAMPLES OF USEFUL FUNCTIONS IN APL PLUS

CUMULATIVE SUM

```

      VCUMSUM[[]]V
      V R←CUMSUM X
[1]   R←((1ρX)∘.≥1ρX)+.×X
      V

```

```

      CUMSUM 1 2 3 4 5 6
1 3 6 10 15 21

```

HYPOTENUSE OF A RIGHT TRIANGLE

```

      VHYP[[]]V
      V C←A HYP B
[1]   C←((A*2)+B*2)*0.5
      V

```

```

      3 HYP 4
5
      3 1 5 HYP 4 1 12
5 1.414213562 13

```

POLYNOMIAL EVALUATION

Consider polynomial: $Y=3X^4 - 9X^3 + 4X + 13$
 It's coefficients are: 3 -9 0 4 13

```

      VPOLY[[]]V
      V R←C POLY X
[1]   R←(((ρX),1)ρX)1C
      V

```

```

      C←3 -9 0 4 13
      C POLY 1
11
      C POLY 10
21053

```

```

      X←2 3ρ1 10,14
      X
1 10 1
2 3 4
      C POLY X

```

```

      11      21053      11
      3      25      221

```

SORT CHARACTERS

Any collating sequence may be used.

```

      VSORT[[]]V
      V R←COL SORT M
[1]   R←M[(1+ρCOL)1ρCOL1M;]
      V

```

```

      CITIES
WASHINGTON
HARTFORD
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
PITTSBURGH
DALLAS
LOS ANGELES
PALO ALTO
SAN FRANCISCO
      ALF←'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ'
      CITIES←ALF SORT CITIES
      CITIES
BOSTON
DALLAS
HARTFORD
LOS ANGELES
NEW YORK
PALO ALTO
PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON

```

TABLE LOOK UP

Given a table of character data (CITIES) and a table of possible new entries (NEWCITIES) see if the new entries are already in the table. Try it the other way around.

```

      VTLU[[]]V
      V R←T TLU N
[1]   R←((11+ρT)+.×TΛ.=QN)
      V

```

```

      NEWCITIES
CHICAGO
BOSTON
HOUSTON
WASHINGTON
      CITIES TLU NEWCITIES
0 1 0 10
      NEWCITIES TLU CITIES
2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4

```


APLPLUS.

more powerful than FORTRAN

... easier than BASIC ...

DESK CALCULATOR OPERATIONS

82	82	User input indented
		Response not indented
7	2+5	Add Scalar to scalar
	4-6	Subtract
-2		
	678×23.4	Multiply
15865.2		
	5÷7	Divide
0.7142857143		
)DIGITS 16	Change display to 16 places
WAS 10		
	5÷7	
0.7142857142857143		Internal precision is 16+
)DIGITS 10	
WAS 16		

OPERATIONS EXTEND TO VECTORS

OPERATIONS EXTEND TO ARRAYS

	A←'ABCDEFGH IJKL'	
	ρA	Shape of A
12		
	3 4 ρA	Reshape A into 3 rows, 4 columns
ABCD		
EFGH		
IJKL		
	B←2 3 ρ16	
	B	
1	2 3	
4	5 6	
	C←4 2 7 1 5 8	
	C←2 3 ρC	
	C	
4	2 7	
1	5 8	
	B+C	Operation on arrays element-by-element
5	4 10	
5	10 14	
	B×C	
4	4 21	
4	25 48	
	B=C	Relational operators <=>>≠
0	1 0	
0	1 0	
	B>C	
0	0 0	
1	0 0	
	B,C	Arrays may be catenated
1	2 3 4 2 7	
4	5 6 1 5 8	
	B,[1]C	Catenated in any dimension

(JPL Plus)

4	6	2+2 4 7 3 2 9 5 4	Scalar to vector
4	6	2 4 7 3 2+2 9 5 4	Vector to scalar
9	11	3 4 5+6 7 8 13	Vector to vector
1023		345+678	Spaces separate numbers
2	4	Y+2 4 7 3 2 Y	Y is assigned the value of the expression
4	16	Y×Y 49 9 4	
18		2+4+7+3+2	
18		+ / 2 4 7 3 2	
18		+ / Y	
336		× / Y	
7		[/ Y	Maximum in Y
2		L / Y	Minimum in Y
5		((/ Y) - L / Y	Range in Y
2	4	2+Y	Take first 2 elements
7	3	-3+Y	Take last 3 elements
4	7	1+Y	Drop first element
2	4	-1+Y	Drop last element
1	2	16	Index generator
		3 4 5 6	

1	2	3	
4	5	6	
4	2	7	
1	5	8	
		B+QB	Transpose of matrix B
		B	
1	4		
2	5		
3	6		
		B+.xC	Matrix product
8	22	39	
13	29	54	
18	36	69	
		B[2;2]	Parts of arrays may be selected
5			
		B[3;1]+0	and changed
M+1	2	73 2 -1 2 1 1 -1	
		M+3 3pM	
		M	
1	2	-3	
2	1	2	
1	1	-1	
		V+9 16 -1	Simultaneous linear equations:
		XYZ+VBM	x+2y-3z=-9
		XYZ	2x- y+2z=16
4	-2	3	x+ y- z=-1
		M+.xXYZ	solved by dividing vector of constants
-9	16	-1	by matrix of coefficients

WRITING PROGRAMS

[1]	VAVG X	Program defined by typing V
[2]	(+ / X) + pX	Sum of X divided by shape of X
	V	End program by typing 2nd V
	AVG 1 2 3 4	Execute AVG
2.5		
	AVG Y	
3.6		
	VCIRCLE	Define program CIRCLE
[1]	'WHAT IS THE RADIUS?'	Conversational program
[2]	R+□	R is input
[3]	AREA+3.14×R*2	
[4]	'THE AREA IS ' ; AREA	
[5]	V	
	CIRCLE	Execute CIRCLE
	WHAT IS THE RADIUS?	
	□:	
	4	
	THE AREA IS 50.24	
	CIRCLE	
	WHAT IS THE RADIUS?	
	□:	
	1 2 3 4 5.5	
	THE AREA IS 3.14	Input can be scalar, vector, or array
	12.56 28.26	
	50.24 94.985	

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